WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the National Republican Committee.

CHICAGO ON JUNE 2, 1880.

Effect of the Decision on the Various Candidates.

PROGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL FIGHT.

Senator Morgan at the Head of the Inflationists' Cohorts.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1879. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE-WHAT

ITS ACTION INDICATES. The labors and conclusions of the National Re-publican Committee, which has been in session here o-day, have, in the opinion of the closest and most competent observers, no bearing upon the fortunes of any candidate. The selection of Chicago for the eting of the Convention is believed to please Blaine and Grant men more than the Sherirman is said in some quarters to have been secomplished by the influence of the Shraman men, but the better opinion is that he was chosen because he is a skilful and bold political manager and a man of wealth, and because it will increase the zeal of the Pennsylvania republicans. The only notable fact ch appeared in the committee is that the Westmen are, almost without exception, opposed to Grant movement, so called. A far Western member I the committee said this evening that he was sur-rised to find in his journey through the Northestern States toward Washington that the Grant said, "is for Blaine. The people I talked with and travelled with told me that in their judgment it was not wise nor necessary to renominate General Grant; that the party has other men per-fectly capable of filling the Presidential chair and that the proposition to nominate General Grant for a third term, even if he wanted it, which not at all certain, was imprudent, contrary to wholesome political traditions of the country and the examples of our great men and without justification. They had united in giving him a friendly and enthusiastic reception on his return home, but that did not mean that he ought to have

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE-BENATOR MORGAN'S RESOLUTION IN OPPOSI-TION TO SENATOR BAYARD'S-BALLY OF THE

ant step to-day in the Senate. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, as the representative man of the demo-static inflationists, offered a resolution, framed evi-dently so as to be the exact converse of Senator Bayard's and opposing the repeal of legal tender. The resolution also demands the free and unlimited oinage of silver. It is in these words :-

coinage of sliver. It is in these words:—

Resolved, That the continuance of the existing volume of United States Treasury notes, with their legal tender preserved, and the maintenance of their equivalency in value with coin, is demanded by the present necessities of trade, commerce and industry, and that the full restoration of silver coinage to an equality with gold is necessary to secure to the people of the United States a sufficient and permanent supply of money to maintain our national prosperity.

The battle is thus fairly opened, and, while it will not be fought out before the holidays, Mr. Morgan's resolution offers rallying ground for the democratic and republican inflationists, just as the supporters of a sound currency have Mr. Bayard's resolution call themselves democrats it will now be-come an interesting and possibly an im-portant question who is the real democrat nd to which of the two banners the democratic tors and Representatives will rally. There is ments of Mr. Bayard and those of Mr. Morgan, and resolution and emphasizing it by a speech shows that the inflationists have made up their minds not to be driven into the support of sound money, and not even to consent to a weak burking of the ques

Senator Morgan is known in the Senate as one of the most determined and outspoken inflationists in that body. He has never concealed his opinions, and a set speech he made on the finances two or three sessions ago created a sensation of alarm even marked that "if Morgan means all he says he looks very straightly toward repudiation." In fact a good ny of the soft money men at that time said Mr Morgan went further than they were willing to folthe van of those who oppose Senator Bayard's mo tion may be regarded as significant of the meaning shall not be deprived of their legal tender quality. They know that to repeal the legal tender clause is to make a new inflation impossible, and this is the main ground of their opposition.

tician. He understands perfectly that the Eastern will not follow or submit any longer to inflation movements. This the Western and Southern year, and it was because they were strongly impressed with this determination of the Eastern democrats to abandon the party rather than support a soft money or inflation policy that up the elections marshals and troops at the issues, on which Mr. Thorman and others Mr. Morgan has now, on behalf of Western and Southern inflationist, made the issue with the Eastcratic party thus declares that it will not resign its pretensions to rule the party and prescribe its its ablest or strongest man, but that one who is least apt to finch and who will tranquilly go to the greatest lengths. It would not trouble Senator forgan's mind or cause him to falter if the oceaaies to read out of the party men like Senators promising spirit, and if the inflationists mean fight they have chosen the proper man to head them. THE HAMPTON-GARY CONTROVERSY—IMPORTANT

LEITERS TO BE PUBLISHED. Hampton was asked to-day whether he meant to reply further to the charges preferred by General Gary a few days ago and repeated by him in the Henald of to-day. The Senator replied that he did not desire to add to what he has already said in the HERALD, and that as the three letters referred to in be republished at an early date it will not be nese swry for him to do so. These letters are an anony mous communication printed in a Georgia paper making substantially the same charges now made by Samuel McGowan and Colonel A. C. Haskell, mem bers of the State Democratic Executive Committee denying and disproving the allegations of the first,

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1879.

THE M'CABE-ORTH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. The McCabe-Orth contested election case took a new turn to-day and one that will probably result in

an affidavit with the Committee on Elections setting forth the reasons why he failed to complete his evidence for a contest within the time provided by law. The facts stated in the affidavit are such as will appeal strongly to the sympathy of members. He says that the prolonged sickness of a favorite son ending in his death rendered him so unfit for business that he was obliged to neglect everything, even to the extent of allowing a case in court to fail through default which cost him \$4,000. This affidavit is one that will appeal very strongly to the members of the committee of the House, and it will be a difficult matter to refuse his request, especially as there as precedents for granting it. There is little doubt but the case will be given place before the committee and

GIGANTIC STEAMSHIP PROJECT-PROPOSED SUE SIDIES FOR SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT LINES.

Congressman Martin, of North Carolina, intro-duced a gigantic scheme in the House to-day for the establishment of mail steamship lines from the principal ports of the United States to all important commercial ports in the known world. It is in the nature of a big subsidy. Seventeen distinct lines are established, and the amount to be paid as compensation for each line is left blank. The President and Postmaster General are authorized to enter into contracts for the service, which is to be as fol-

First—For a weekly mail service between Boston and one or more ports in Great Britain.

Second—For a semi-weekly service between New York and one or more ports in Great Britain.

Third—For a weekly service between the port of New York and Hayre and Bremen.

Fourth—For a semi-monthly service between the port of New York and one or more ports of the Mediterranean.

port of New York and one or more ports of the Mediterranean.

Fifth—For a semi-monthly service between the port of New York and Buenes Ayres, Montevido and Bio Janeiro, Brasil.

Sixth—For a semi-monthly service between New York and San Francisco via Panama and the port of Valpara'so, Chile.

Secenth—For a weekly service between Philadelphia and one or more ports in Great Britain and one or more ports in France, Germany and Holland.

Eighth—For a weekly service between Baitimore and one or more ports in France, Holland and in the Baitic Sea.

Ninth—For a weekly service between Charleston, S. C., and one or more ports in Great Britain and one or more nor more ports in Great Britain and one or more ports in Great Britain and one or more ports in Great Britain and one or more ports in Great Britain, France and Holland.

Tenth—For a weekly service between New Orleans

S. C., and one or more ports in Great Britain, France and Holland.

Tenth—For a weekly service between New Orleans and one or more ports in Great Britain, France and one the Baltic.

Eleventh—For a tri-monthly service between New Orleans, via St. Thomas, and one or more ports in the West India islands, and the ports of Laguira, Porto Cabello, Baranquills, Cartagens and Aspinwall, and on the Spanish Main.

The lith—For a tri-monthly service from New Orleans, touching on cutward bound and return trips at the ports of Galveston, Texas; Tampico, Vera Crus, Coatzacoalco, Tobasco, Laguna, Campoche, Sisal and Havana.

Thirteenth—For a monthly service between New Orleans and the ports of Belize, in British Honduras; St. Tomas and Isabal, in Guatemala; Orriva, Puerto Cortes, Tuxillo and Hierona, in Honduras; Buatana, Rustan, Utilla and Bonacco, in Bay Islands.

Fourteenth—For a semi-monthly service between San Francisco, via Honolulu, to one or more ports in China or Japan, and by direct or branch lines with one or more ports in British India.

Fitzenth—For a swelly service between Norfolk, Va., and one or more ports in Great Britain, France, Germany and on the Baltic.

Sixteenth—For a weekly service from Galveston, Texas, to Tampice and Vera Cruz, in Mexico.

Secunteenth—For a weekly service between Jacksonville, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

The ships used are to be built in this country. Mr. Martin, of North Carolina, never having heard of the to frame a bill which covers almost all the seaport notorious steal, the River and Harbor bill, it will secure general support by offering a slice of plunder to a majority of the members of the House.

TRADE MARKS-THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

day to the proposition reported from the Commi constitution authorizing Congress to regulate the matter of trade marks. The friends of the measure in both parties hope, however, that the amendment will be passed after it has been considered by the Judiciary Committee. This committee, recognizing the importance of speedy action, will hold a recting to-morrow to consider the subject, with the hope that they will be able to report favorably during the day.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE. The case of General Fitz John Porter will be con idered by the Military Committee of the Senate and House immediately after Congress reassembles in January. It is said that the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, is merely the embodiment of the report of the Court of Inquiry, which court was composed of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty. It substantially provides for the restoration of General Porter to the rank he would hold in the regular army if he had not dismissed, and a prominent Senator said to-day that hat could possibly be presented to Congress when three officers of the army concur in recommending an officer for a position in which he would outrank

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS' BILL. The sub-committee of the Commerce Committee of the House, of which Mr. Bliss, of Brooklyn, is chairman, met to-day to hear the statements of parties in regard to the Shipping Commissioners' bill,

out as no one appeared the committee postpon

turther consideration until after the holidays. NATIONAL BANK RESERVES -- MR. PRICE'S BILL The House Banking and Currency Committee deunder Buckner's bill room;ring one-balf the national ported to the House after the holiday recess.

The full text of Mr. Price's bill (the substitu-

secreby so amended as to require every banking as-scittion to keep in gold and silver coins of the United tates one-half of the reserve tund now required by

States one-half of the reserve tund now required by law.

SEC. 2.—Any banking association failing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of coin has been restored; and the Comptroller of the Currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required to be kept on hand to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money in the proportion aforesaid the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in section 5,224.

SEC. 3.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL. The only new legislation of importance in the West Point Appropriation bill is an item of \$25,000 neks, so strongly recommended in the last report of

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1879. PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL

COMMITTEE. The Republican National Committee assembled at noon to-day in Parlor 50 of the Arlington Hotel, and remained in continuous session until half-past three P. M., when a recess was taken for half an hour. The meeting was held with closed doors, but during the recess the following was ascertained to have

been the course of proceedings:—
Mr. McCormick, secretary of the committee, called it to order, and a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Mr. Elthu Enos, of Wisconsin, as chairman, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, as sec the presentation of proxies in lieu of absent mem

bers was considered. Mr. J. B. Chaffee, committeeman for Colorado also presented his credentials as proxy for Nevada. and, after discussion, they were accepted.

proxy for Mr. Cumback, but his further claim to be was rejected, the vote being—yeas 17, nays 20, Mr. William Heath, of Michigan, presente

Michigan, presented hi credentials and was admitted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Z. Chandler.

The resignation of Mr. William H. Komble

J. D. Cameron was admitted to fill the vacancy. The resignation of E. V. Noyes, of Ohio, was ac-

The resignation of A. B. Cornell, of New York, was accepted, and Thomas C. Platt was admitted in

The resignations of Messrs. Cumback, of Indiana; McCormick, of Arizona, and Ruje, of Tonnessee, were

of Florida. It is claimed on the part of some of the Florida republicans that the State could not properly be represented by Purman, the committeeman, on account of his being a non-resident, and that Mr. Wentworth, who had been chosen for the purpose, should be admitted in his place. After a long du ussion Wentworth's claim was rejected, and Pur man was continued in his place.

LIST OF MEMBERS. The Secretary then read the corrected list of men

Alabama, Jere, Haralson; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, George C. Gornam; Colorado, J. B. Chaffee; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Florida, William I. Purman; Georgia, James T. Deveaux; Illinois, James P. Root; Indiana, John C. New; Iowa, John Y. Stone; Kansas; John A. Martin; Kentucky, William C. Goodioe; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback; Maine, William P. Frye; Maryland, C. C. Fulton; Massachusetts, John M. Forbes; Michigan, Lewis Heath; Minnesota, John T. Averill; Mississippi, G. M. Buchanan; Missouri, C. I. Filley; Nebraska, E. K. Valentine; Nevada, J. B. Chaffee; New Hampshire, William E. Chardler; New Jersey, George A. Halsey; New York, Thomas C. Platt; North Carolina, Thomas B. Keogh; Ohio, William C. Cooper; Oregon, H. W. Scott; Pennsylvania, J. Don Cameron; Rhode Island, N. W. Aldbridge; South Carolina, John J. Patterson; Tennessee, William Rule; Texas, J. P. Newcome; Vermont, M. S. Colburn; Virginia, J. B. Sener; West Virginia, John W. Mason; Wisconsin, Elihu Enos; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Dakota, Newton Edunuals; Washington, D. C., S. J. Bowen; Idaho, Thomas Donaldson; Montana, S. S. Huntfæy; New Mexico, Stephou B. Elkins; Utah, John R. McBride; Wyoming, Joseph M. Carey; Dolsware and Washington Territories are unrepresented.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of out in nomination Mr. Averill, of Minnesota and Mr. George C. Gorham, of California, nominated J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The ballot was take and resulted as follows:-

Whole number of votes cast, 42. Necessary to a choice, 22. Mr. Cameron received 22 votes.

Mr. Platt, of New York, 1. The election was declared unanimous, and Mr. smeron, on taking the chair, returned thank

riefly for the honor conferred upon him.

The resignation of Mr. R. C. McCormick tary to the committee was then presented by that gentleman, who stated in the course of his remarks

laborious duties for more than one campaign, and disavowed the idea of his having aspired to the chairmanship of the committee. After some dis-cussion, in which Mr. McCormicz was requested in vain to withdraw his resignation, it was accepted, and Mr. Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, was elected unanimously in his place.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions in honor of the late Senator Chandler, chair-

man of the committee. Then, after discussion, a resolution was adopted for the appointment, by the Executive Committee, of a committee of five, including the chairman and secretary, to take charge of all matters touching the control of the hall to be ocenpied by the convention in 1880.

The committee met again at four o'clock, when on motion of Mr. McCormick, the representatives of

the Associated Press were admitted. The first question that was presented was the claim of the several localities to be selected as the place for the next Republican National Convention. Spokesmen were admitted for Chicago, Cincinnati,

Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Saratoga. Mr. Root, of Illinois, presented first the claims of Chicago. He said that he represented in this matter not only Chicago but the great Northwest, of which Chicago is the great raircad centre. That city had-better hotel accommodations than any other city suggested for the purpose. It would give everybody attending the Convention a bed. It would supply one of the finest halls in the country—the Exposition building— roofed with glass, and its architect was instructed The building was on the lake shore, where there was always a cool breeze and no coal smoke. It was within five minutes' walk of the railroad depots and hotels, and would be placed under the entire control bers of the Executive Committee at the Grand Pacific mittee would be supplied free of expense. The printing would also be done free, as well as the proceedings of the Convention. Anything else that the committee might suggest would be furnished.

(Laughter.) And he promised that the Chicag papers would deal fairly with everybody. A MEMBER—How about beer? (Laughter.)

Mr. Root—The price of beer will not be raised. Mr. Snowden, of the Chicago Times, promised, or the part of the press of that city, that the proceed ings of the Convention, if held there, would be re-

ported better than they ever had been before. The claims of Cincinnati were presented by Mr. Richard Smith. He said that he had been commis-sioned by the citizens of that city to extend to the committee a hearty invitation to select Cincinnati as the place to holding the next Republican Convention. They would present to the Convention the finest hall in the world—not the hall in which the Convention of 1876 was held, but a new hall, built at a cost of \$500,000 for musical purposes and for holding conventions and expositions. In the body of this hall there were 4,700 seats, while 1,200 mor ould be seated on the stage. This hall was reached from all the hotels by street railroads. He was authorized to tender that hall free of expense. That would include printing and everything necessary for the convenience of the committee. The key of the building would be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, free from all control on the pleased to entertain as its guests the members of the National Republican Committee and to furnish them with such headquarters as they might select without any personal expense. He might add, he said, on his own responsibility that the price of beer should not be increased. (Laughter.) Cincinnati made this application in the modest spirit that charoffered free entertainment to all delegates and alter-nates if they thought that that would be acceptable.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia—Will you give bonds f the good conduct of the gentlemen of the press? Mr. SMITH—The press has promised to beha itself, and, as it proved itself to be a power on the last occasion, it will also prove itself a power on

Mr. SENER-How about "Brother Halstead of the

Mr. SMITH-The Commercial had an editorial vesterday in which that assurance is given. He also made an explanation as to the absence of gas to light the hall during the last Convention.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, inquired whether or not all

the Bristow pictures that adorned every store in Cincinnati at the time of the last Convention had been exhausted.

Mr. Smith admitted that Cincinnati was then in favor of Bristow, but now it was a republican city.

In conclusion he dwelt upon the political impertauce of holding the Convention in Cincinnati.

Mr. Martindale presented the claims of Indianapolis as being quite as accessible as any other dity named, and promised all the hotel and hall accom-modations that could be desired. He also dwelt

upon the importance of it in a political point of riew as tending to make Indiana a republican State. Mr. Sackett presented the claims of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., mentioning the unprecedentedly fine hotel accommodations at that place, and promising others attending the Convention. He also represented the importance of securing the thirty-five electoral votes of New York. The Chairman mentioned that he had received a letter from the president of the Permanent ExhibiIMMIGRATION.

tion, at Philadeiphis, offering the use of that building free. He had heard nothing eise on the subject from citizens of Philadelphis.

The committee then proceeded to vote on the place for holding the next convention, and Chicago was selected by the following vote:—Chicago, 24: Saratoga, 14; Chicinnati, 2; Indianapolis, 2.

The time for holding the next convention was fixed for Wednesday, June 3, and then a recess was taken until eight o'clock, when resolutions in memory of the late Senstor Chandler were presented and adopted, and then the committee adjourned.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE HOUSE COM-MITTER ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IN PAYOR OF TRUISTATION TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION -WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST AND WHAT IS PROPOSED FOR THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1879.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have sent in a report, secompanying a bill which provides for the better protection of immigrants, that will command considerable attention. It was submitted to the claim there is urgent necessity for Congressional legislation for immigrants and the care of among them as may become sick or disabled. After reciting the law and custom prevailing from 1847 to 1876, whereby owners of vessels were supposed to indemnify the State for any charge or expense on secount of immigrants, and the precautions taken depredations of emigrant runners and other ma-rauders who combined to defraud and pillage the simple and unsuspicious strangers of whom the great mass of immigration to this country has been chiefly composed," the following is given as the

great mass of immigration to this country has been chiefly composed," the following is given as the modus operandi at Castle Garden:—

After examination of their luggage on shipboard by the customs officers, the immigrants are transferred to this landing depot, where they are received by officers of the commission, who enter, in registers kept for the purpose, all necessary particulars for their future identification. The names of such as have money, letters or friends awaiting them are called out, and they are put into immediate nosession of their property or committed to their ricinds, whose credentials have first been properly scrutinized. Such as desire can find clerks at hand to write letters for them in any European language and a telegraph operator within the depot to forward despatches. Here, also, the main trunk lines of railway have offices, at which the immigrant can buy tickets and have his luggage weighed and checked. Brokers are admitted (under restrictions which make fraud impossible) to exchange the foreign coin or paper of immigrants. A restaurant supplies them with plain food at moderate prices. A physician is in attendance for the sick; a temporary fa hospital ready to receive them until they can be conveyed to Ward's Island; those in search of employment are turnished it at the labor bureau connected with the establishment. Such as desire to start at once for their destination are sent to the railway or steamboat, while any who may choose to remain in the city are referred to boarding house keepers admitted to the depot, whose charges are regulated under special license and whose houses are kept under constant and rigid supervision by the commission. These services are rendered without any fee or charge whatever to the immigrant. The experience of the Commissioners, as related to Congress in their memorial, demonstrated the fact at an early day that a large percentage of the immigrants would, either on their arrival or within the prescribed five years, become chargeable to them as sick and d

NEW YORK'S BURDEN. The report then states that many immigrants, after having left New York and meeting with adverses, were returned to that State and became a charge on the Commissioners of Emigration, and were not only cared for in the estimable institutions on Ward's Island (erected and carried on by the Commission), but many, on request, have been returned at its expense to their native land. The report con-

at its expense to their native land. The report continues:—

In numerous cases immigrants destined for other States, who have arrived here sick, have been cursed in the kospitals of the commission and then despatched to their destination to enrich other parts and communities of this country with their money, capital and labor unimpaired. Many able-bedied immigrants have been landed at New York city without funds to reach their destination inland and the cost of their transportation had to be detrayed by said commission. Ever since the tide of immigration first set strongly toward the United States it has flowed principally toward the Cunted States it has flowed principally toward the city of New York. Out of 8,000,000 immigrants who came to the United States since 1847 (5,000,000, or three-fourths of the whole number, landed at the port of New York. Of the immense European immigration the benefits are shared by many of the old and by all the new States, while the disadvantages have been principally borne by those on the Atlantic. To the South and West, for the most part, go the strong and vigorous immigrants who give their energies to the agricultural population. The poorer, weaker and less enterprising remain behind at or near their port of arrival. Whatever burden is imminent from the indolence of this latter class and whatever danger is threatened from their diseases the seaport States must first encounter. The beneficent operations of the Enigration Commission in the protection it has extended, the information it has imparted and the support it has afforded to immigrants became by various means and through various channels well known many years ago in Europe. It is the service, operations and experience of this commission and of similar boards in other States that the bill reported herewith seeks to secure by an immigrant fand, and machinery to in other States that the bill reported herewith seeks to secure by an immigrant fund, and machinery to be administered by federal officers legally and constitutionally organized and responsible for the supervision of this class of foreign commerce.

TAXING THE FEW FOR THE MANY. Supreme Court, which, in 1876, declared the law enforcing the bond and head tax unconstitutional and

forcing the bond and head tax unconstitutional and void, the report says:—

This decision affects not only the State of New York but all other seaboard States, and throws their ports wide open. It leaves them unprotected against the introduction, and subjects their people to the expenses of immigrants, who at the time of disembarkation may be sick, diseased, disabled, or who before they leave the State in which they may have arrived become from any cause a public charge. It removes from the interior States to which any of these immigrants may have gone the right to return them when necessitous to the port or State of arrival. The receipt of commitation money and the piedge implied thereby. It has now been swept away by this decision and ceases to exist. The entire country is, therefore, interested in this subject and in need of general logisation. The imposition of a per capita charge ou each passenger in the future as heretofore provided under the State laws is deemed at present unadvisable in consequence of the decrease in immigration to the United States, for the fund which would be obtained therefrom would be inadequate to meat the necessary expenses for carrying out the law. The bill therefore provides that a sufficient sum be appropriated from the Federal Treasury for that purpose. The legislation which is asked for requiring the return to the port whence they came of persons who on inspection before landing might be found unable to support themselves, lunatics, criminals, xc., is considered an absolute necessity. The committee have knowledge of the fact that aliens of this class are frequently shipped to this country by foreign authorities and persons abroad interested in relieving themselves of the burdens of this class are frequently shipped to this country by foreign authorities and persons abroad interested in relieving themselves of the fact that aliens of this class are frequently shipped to this country by foreign authorities and persons abroad interested in relieving themselves of the fact that a more required a similar report from every vessel bringing immigrants to the port of New York. The requirement has always been fulfilled without delay

bringing immigrants to the port of New York. The requirement has always been fuffilled without delay or complaint.

PROFUSAL TO USE PRESENT MACHINERY.

The lands and buildings above mentioned on Ward's Island and the 1-nding at Castle Garden are still in use. They may be utnized in the future, as they have been in the past, if the means to maintain them are provided. The experience of thirty years with immigrants of all classes, conditions and countries has matured a system which is in successful operation at the port of New York. It is operated by officers, physicians, clerks and other employes, who have been selected regardless of any party relations, and who have been engaged for years in this service. They are familiar with all its intricacies, peculiarities and requirements. It is but just to speak favorably of an establishment instituted and carried on by these commissioners and their eminent predecessors. Their services have been of incacculable advantage to the immigrants arriving at the port of New York. The arrangement which benevolence at first suggested, great intelligence organized, and much experience has matured, should be utilized by the United States, to which the tide of immigration is beginning to dow again with increased numbers. All the States, along with the port States, will be the gainers by the provisions made by the latter for the receipt and treatment of sick and descaded immigrants on their arrival, and the establishments existing to secure them against frands and depredations, or to maintain them, should require public aid or support.

The committee, therefore, ask the prompt action

or to maintain them, should require prompt action support.

The committee, therefore, ask the prompt action of the House and the tavorable consideration of the bill herewith reported. They ask it, finally, not only because experience and intelligence have indicated the best methods by which the immigrant who

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Annual Report of the Government Directors.

THE ROAD BED AND ROLLING STOCK

General Outlines of the Business Discussed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have submitted to the Secretary contains an interesting and detailed account of their annual inspection, including road bed, rolling stock, workshops, rolling mill, accounts, &c. In prefacing tue report the directors say :--

the report the directors say:—
From the 1st day of July, 1861, when the act of Congress was passed incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, up to the 7th day of May, 1878, when the Pacific Railroad Funding vill became a law, there had been continual conflict between the company and the United States government. The point in dispute has been in what way, at what times and in what sums the debt to the government should be paid. The Funding bill settles these questions and declares that the company shall pay \$800,000 annually to the government in addition to one-half the earnings on government account, or a sum which, added to such half, would equal twenty-five per cent of net earnings, all to establish a sinking rund with which to pay, at its maturity, this whole indebtedness.

The road fied is mentioned as being in a greatly im proved condition. The track is referred to as fol-

The policy of the company in the renewal of its track with steel raiis has been changed. Last year an annual renewal of one-tenth was thought adequate. Our report then rendered criticised the last-ter policy. Fitteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six tons of steel rails have been laid on the western half of the road, and 4,414 tons are to be laid before the 1st day of January next, making 20,000 tons in all, equal to about two hundred and twenty-eight miles of track, the present year. This will give 511 miles of steel rails of good quality in the main track, or about half the line. * * * More steel rails have been laid the present year than in any year before. Twenty thousand tons more of steel rails have been purchased or contracted for at the date of this report, and will be laid this year. The road will then have about seven hundred and thirty-nine miles of single track, steel rails about three-fourths of its length. The eastern half is as yet mainly iron. The government directors have had no authority to test the quality of these steel rails.

The rolling stock is spoken of as in good condition. It consists of 179 locomotives, 165 passenger, baggage and sleeping cars, and 3,216 freight cars. The increase of freight business, especially during the latter part of 1879, has made it necessary to have more cars. Over 100 new stock cars have at the shops of the company at Omaha; also 100 new freight cars and 150 box gines, all ten-wheelers, of uniform pattern, made at l'aunton, Mass., have been put on the road since January 1. Thirty more new engines of the best kind have been contracted for at the low prices of last year, and will soon be running. If be present prices these would cost probably \$70,000 more. Seventy-two engines have spark arresters.

These are a marked addition to the comfort of trav-

THE ROLLING STOCK.

The company are making great improvements as dditions to the water supply, not only at water stations, but also at other points. Great improvenents are spoken of as having been made in a num ber of the station houses during the year. In this

ber of the station houses during the year. In this connection the report says:—

The new depot at Council Bluffs deserves special notice. All east and west bound passengers change cars at this station. The rooms for reception and for offices are large and convenient. The upper stories are used for hotel purposes and afford a revenue. Six lines of roads find a station here, common to all. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Sioux City and Pacific, the Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific all contribute to the support of this station by the payment of annual rental to the Union Pacific.

There are two stock yards connected with the road, one of them, at Omaha, having a capacity to feed and water 2,000 head of cattle daily; and the other, at Council Bluffs, with a capacity to feed and water 2,000 head of cattle daily; and the other, at Council Bluffs, with a capacity to feed and water 7,000 daily.

It is thought by the directors that more attention

It is thought by the directors that more attention of the beef until it reaches a market.

The company does all express business on the main line and on the feeding or other lines directly controlled by it. Every employé becomes an express agent without expense. The profits from this business are now over \$40,000 monthly. The entire cost of managing the express business of the Union Pacific Railroad does not extwelve per cent of its express re-"Millions of dollars" the report says, which should form a part of the income of railoads are drawn off by express companies," and where contracts between express companies and only on notice steps should be taken to terminate them. Where the contract is of a more permanent press business over them.

During the year ending November 1, 1879, the con pany has sold 220,781 91-100 acres of land for \$936,883 70. Emigration to lands along the line of the road is very large and in excess of last year's. Agents are in Sweden and Norway and elsewhere broad, who have been sent out by the company to give correct information to persons desiring to emi-

After careful consideration the directors do not recommend any change which would give all the ands on one side of the road to the company and leave the government all on the other side. Such a course would create endless confusion. Titles are ettled and locations have been made under the pres ent arrangement, besides either the government or the road would almost certainly suffer injury by a distribution. As now divided good lands and bad lands are shared about alike. The company are making great efforts to secure immigration, and to those who wish to examine or purchase they offer great inducements in the way of cleap transporta-tion, low prices and liberal terms of payment.

those who wish to examine or purchase they offer great inducements in the way of chasp transportation, low prices and liberal terms of payment.

FIXANCIAL CONDITION.

The road is in a prosperous condition and promises this year to show gross carnings of over \$13,500,000, with operating expenses reduced to about forty-two per cent of earnings. But of the net earnings it can, in our opinion, pay its bondholders their interest and compiy with the directions of the Funding bill, which sets apart twenty-five per cent of its net earnings and still leaves the stockholders seven and a half per cent. Quarterly dividends of one and a half per cent are slready made.

The policy of the company has been to foster its branches until they become self-sustaining. This is good policy, since, for example, on through traffic with points on the Utah and Northern it gives the Union Pacific a haul over the entire line. Large shipments that formerly went via the Missouri River to Fort Benton, and were distributed by wagon transportation from that pointare now distributed from the terminal station of the Utah and Northern. The company leased in March last the Colorado Central Railroad for a term of fifty years and guaranteed that thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings should be applied upon the securities of the branch or feeding lines becoming connected with other main lines of railway and thus diverting their own business from the Union Pacific, it may be good policy for the government to invest the sinking tund in first mortgage bonds of the branch lines, bearing seven per cent interest, if satisfactority guaranteed by the Union Pacific, and thus secure to the lattor the business of said lines until the debt to the government is paid.

The report is signed by Nathaniel Niles, George B. Smyth, R. P. Buckland, Charles C. Housel and Daniel Chadwick. The appendix which accompanies the report contains an elaborate statement of feeding lines of railroad built or projected and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad, the Union Maka

pany for the year ending September 31, 1879, were \$12,345,779 71. The earnings for October, 1879, are estimated at \$1,533,580, and for November at \$1,241,389, making an increase of \$421,355 over Oc-tober and November, 1878.

GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA

THE SECOND DAY OF THE GENERAL'S STAY-RECEIVED AT CARPENTER'S AND INDEPEN-DENCE HALLS-PERSECUTED BY "PINAFORE." PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1879.

The second day of General Grant's stay in Philadelphia passed off much more quietly than the first. The four events were a visit to Carpenters' Hall, a reception at Independence Hall, a couple of hours at the Academy of Music to hear a performance of "Pinafore" and a reception at the residence of Mayor Stokley in the evening. The first thing on the programme of the day was the escorting of the General from his headquarters at the Continental Hotel by the Mayor and the committee of the City Councils by the way of Walnut street to old Carpenter's Hall, near Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, where the General held a short reception. The building was tastefully decorated and in one place was the device, "The Nation's Birthpiace," and in another "The National Birthplace Bids You Welcome." John Welsh addressed the General in behalf of the Carpenters' Company, saying :-

It is not quite necessary to refer to all that has occurred here. The carpenters of the colory as early as 1724 or ganised into a body for charitable and other purposes. In pursuance of their needs they put up this building. No sat of men have ever shown a more earnest devotion to the interests of the nation shan the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, and it is in their bohalf that I present you with this address of welcome.

THE CARPENTERS' WELCOME. grossed piece of parchment, enclosed in a 28x30 inch

General U. S. GRANT:—
The Carpenters' Company welcome you to the hall where
the inspiration of patriotism found its way to the colonists'

the inspiration of patriotism found is way to the colonists' hearts.

When the now illustrious dead were assembled to consider the advisability of acting according to the dictates of their own conscience without deference to the will of the mother country, all were conscious of the perils their deliberations might invoke.

The first meeting of the colonists tended to depress the most sangulae. They could not be reconciled to their differences. The desire of Gadsden for independence found no recognition. Washington would not entertain the thought, and without accomplishing any one object they separated.

The meeting of the secred cause of freedom.

Though the colonists were distressed their fate was not yet sealed when Patrick Henry's patriotic heart inspired his eyes to review the oppressions of the mother country, until unable to control his authusiaetic utternaces, he country lead union for a general defence and declared himself no longer a Virginian or British subject, but an American, and in this hall prompted the founding of our great Re-

General, we ask your acceptance of this address of wel-

In accepting the address the General spoke briefly

In accepting the address the General spoke briefly as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Carpenters' Company of the present day, it is with much pleasure that I accept the address I see before me. I shall preserve it, and hand it down to my children for preservation, and regard it as a very great trooply and one that will grow in estimation as time passes—as long as our Republic lasts, which, it is hoped, and I think we have the assurance of now, that it will be as long as time lasts.

After shaking hands with the carpenters present the General and Mayor Stokley took carriages to Inthe General and Mayor Stokley took carriages

dependence Hall. Along the streets traversed by the

dependence Hall. Along the streets traversed by the General were crowds of people similar to those greeting him yesterday, and it was with difficulty that the carriages could be got along.

AT THE CHADLE OF LIBERTY.

Long before the hour at which the reception in. Independence Hall was announced to take place—namely, eleven o'clock—a large crowd had gathered in trent of the building. A line was formed by the police of those who were desirous of shaking hands with the ex-President, and it must be said the candidates were not wanting in number. At half-past eleven General Grant entered and occupied a position traits the railing, in the eastern room, in front police of those who were desired and occupied a position inside the railing, in the eastern room, in front of the table at which the President of the First Congress sat. By his side stood Mayor Stokley and several members of the Council's committee. General Grant did not make a speech, as was expected, and, the doors being thrown open, the long line of citizens began to file through the hall. For thirty-five minutes General Grant shook hands with forty persons a minute, or 1,400 in all. At the end of that time the General declared himself very tired, and to save him from further weariness the Mayor announced that the ex-President would only bow to the rest. Many queer specimens of humanity were in the line. A large negro was noticed by your correspondent with a white kid glove on his right hand. At a quarter-past twelve General Grant retired to his carriage and returned to his hotel. About three thousand people in all enjoyed the privilege of a shake of the hand or a bow. On his way to the carriage General Grant assisted at the planting of an elm tree in Independence square. He threw two or three shovelfuls of earth about its roots and then hurried on to his carriage.

It is related of General Grant that when Mayor Stokley, Mr. Childs and several members of the committee called on him at the Continental Hotel this morning and informed him that he was expected to attend a performance of "Pinatore" at the Academy of Music during the afternoon he received the announcement with dismay. He only said, "All right." But he looked troubled. "I don't object to anything, but must I stay and see the 'Pinatore' performance through?" he asked.

Nobody answered the question and Mr. Hancock hastened to ask, "Did you ever see 'Pinatore,' General' and before he could explain that he had heard it at San Francisco, a chorus of would-be wits chimed "What, never?"

General Grant laughed, and, turning to Mr. Childs, said:—"I wish I had hold of the man who suggested that I should see 'Pinafore.' Well—he ought to be hanged. Mr. Childs,

General Grant was the guest of the Mayor of the city to-night, who threw open his house and the one adjoining it, which was placed at his disposal for the occasion, so that the General could hold another reception, numbered the sixth, since his arrival here yesterday morning. The reception was a brilliant affair. The invitations, of which there were soo issued, read as tollows:—

Presents his compliants. Stokley,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia,
Presents his compliments and requests the pleasure of
your company at the reception to be given
General U. S. Grant,
On Wednesday evening, December 17, 1879,
At eight o clock.
No. 1,373 North Broad street.

No. 1,573 North Broad street.

No. 1,573 North Broad street.

This occasion brought together a very large number of distinguished men, among whom were, Generals Sherman, Porter, Hartranit, Robert Patterson and Williamson; Secretaries Ramsay, Boutwell. Devens; ex-Minister John Weish, Schuyler Colrax, Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel, the Judges of the United States and city courts and the heads of the city departments. The reception lasted from eight till eleven o'clock. During the evening the Maeunerchor singing societies of the city serenaded the General. The refreshments were served in a pavilion in the yard, which was beautifully decorated with bunting and greens.

FLEEING FROM POLYGAMY.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 17, 1879. er of the president of the Mormon Church, at tempted to escape from Utah and polygamy yester. day. She got upon the Union Pacific train, but, having no ticket or money, was put off at the first station East. She implored the agent at Unitah to secrete her, but he refused and her father's friends being notified she was taken beak to Salt Lake to-day.